

Creek, Oct. 13 and Oct. 19, 1864. Taken prisoner at Beverly, W. Va., Jan. 11, 1865; paroled at Libby Prison, Feb. 17, 1865. My greatest personal danger was a Goldina, and all his brothers, five in number of the County Creek, order Creek, Oct. 13 and Oct. 19, 1864. Taken prisoner at Beverly, W. Va., Jan. 11, 1865; paroled at Libby Prison, Feb. 17, 1865. My greatest personal danger was a County Creek, order Creek, order Creek, Oct. 13 and Oct. 19, 1864. Taken present occupation is assistant bookkeeper for the St. Bernard Mining Co., originally the Government of Spain and the Government at Cedar Creek, when two shells burst so close to me that I was in the smoke. The first killed and wounded four men on my left; the second wounded the man next to me on the right. I was knocked down and part of the stock of my gun broken off. When I tried to get up everything good paper that I hope to add many more seemed going round. I found my gun 30 new names to its subscription list.

Enlisted in the 11th U. S. Inf. in March, was a soldier during the war of the rebel. Stewart. Thur hear Spotsylvania Court House, Va., and was assigned to Co. C. Was with the Inf., Regular Brigade, Fourteenth Corps.

Kaised on a farm. The first time first time first time from the right spot.

Stewart. Thur hear Spotsylvania Court House, Va., and age, in Co. E. 1st Battalion, 18th U. S. Inf., Regular Brigade, Fourteenth Corps. was assigned to Co. C. Was with the partial of the battles it was engaged in until Lee surrendered. Was wounded in the face 18th of June, 1864, near Petersburg, Va. Promoted Corporal. near Petersburg, Va. Promoted Corporal, ceived my discharge on top of Lookout September, 1864; Sergeant November, Mountain. I am in favor of the straight Discharged March, 1867. Am now Postmaster at Rehobeth and keep a general many years, and appreciate its efforts in



B. F. GILLILAND.

feet away."

Comrade James Durham. Rehobeth, Md., reports as follows: "Born in Cole County, Mo., 1841. Raised on a farm.

Comrade Geo. Wineland, Reading, Pa., reports as follows: "I have been guessing nearly all of my life-time, and this is about the first time that I hit the right spot. I behalf of the Union veterans."

BEDFORD COUNTY VETERANS. A Reunion of Quite Unusual Interest at Bed-

ent. Judge Longenecker, an old soldier of splendid record and a civilian of prominence, presided. Hon. John M. Reynolds, whom the veterans will pleasantly remember as one of their very few friends in Cleveland's second Administration, introduced as one of the speakers, Col. Henry H. Adams, of New York, his business partner and President of the Colonial Iron Company. He said that Col. Adams sprang from an ancestry which had furnished two Presidents, who enlisted at the age of 18 years in the 125th Ohio, and whose service in the army was embellished by many gallant exploits. He had been appointed and as the House had debut the morning conflict, we were marched by the promite regiment.

It shull not attempt to recount events that characterized the early morning engagement. So much has been written from various standpoints, the statements of the statements of the statement of cases, and was abundantly demonstrated by Henry Clay when Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Schate, and must exist in the nature of the Schate, and must exist in the nature of the Schate, and must exist in the nature of the Schate, and must exist in the nature of the Schate, and must exist in the nature of the Schate, and must exist in the nature of the Schate, and must exist in the nature of the Schate, and must exist in the nature of the Schate, and peradventure, some comrade would rise up and insinuate a doubt that I was at Cedar Creek at all. However, I am going to relate a few incidents of that members of the Schate, and must exist in the nature of the Schate, and of the Poreign Relations Committee of the Schate, and of the Poreign Relations Committee of the Schate, and of the Poreign Relations of the Schate, and of the Poreign Relations of the Schate, and number of cases, and was abundantly demonstrated by Henry Clay when Chairman of the Foreign Relations of the Schate, and number of cases, and was abundantly demonstrated by Henry Clay when Chairman of the Foreign Relations of the Schate, and number of cases, and was abu

Col. Adams's speech was an unusually effort, showing scholarship and research, as well as true feeling and eloquence. He presented some astonishing facts and statistics, among which was that at the beginning of the war the entire wealth of the Nation was only about \$40,-000,000,000, the accumulation of over 240 years. In the 42 years since then, the result of the industrial forces which the veterans of the war had helped to set in motion, this wealth had grown to the enormous sum of over \$90,000,000,000, a sum sufficient to purchase and pay for the king-doms of Greece, Italy, Austria, Turkey, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, No. way and Sweden, with all their ships, their mines, their factories, their ancestral homes, and their diadems and crowns, Not merely in the creation of wealth has America become preeminent. She leads in free education. There are 250,000 public schools, in which 16,000,000 children are taught. He closed his speech with a brilliant tribute to Puritauism, and what it

Colo.; S. V. C., O. A. Hamilton, Rocks, Springe, Wyo.; J. V. C., Geo. H. Young, Evans, Colo.; Chaplain, C. A. Brooks, New Windsor, Colo.; Medical Director,

T. Smith, Castle Rock, Colo.

Comrade E. A. Slack, of Cheyenne. Wyo., was chosen Delegate at Large and G. K. Carson, Evans, Colo., Alternate at Large. The delegates chosen are David Beattie, Sterling, Colo.; N. A. Baker, Denver, Colo.; R. C. Goss, Denver, Colo.; The delegates chosen are David and the Alternates, A. Glover, Pueblo, Colo.; Chas. Wallace, Denver, Colo.; E. P. Pitkin, Denver, Colo.

Commander Vaughn established Head-quarters in Room 30, State Capitol Building, Denver, Colo., and has announced the following staff: Geo. A. Hamilton, Den-, Colo., Assistant Adjutant-General, W. Ferguson, Victor, Colo., Assistant Quartermaster General; John L. Boyd, Denver, Colo., Judge-Advocate; A. A. Burleigh, Colorado Springs, Colo., De-partment Inspector; J. S. Fritz, Victor,

Gen. Frank Wheaton at Cedar Creek.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The announcement in The National Tribune, June 25, of the death of my old commander, Gen. Frank Wheaten, and the interesting biographical sketch that accompanied the mournful tidings, was one more impressive

the historians failed to satisfy me. sketch in The National Tribune is the best have seen.
I belonged to the 67th N. Y. At Cedar

houses in the land, to which enterprise he had devoted much labor and money.

Col. Adams's speech was an unusually drunken Major reeling in his saddle and imprisonment. inquiring with Faistaffian bombast as to the whereabouts of his regiment. "In —, where you ought to be!" was the ex-

Some of the men bitterly commented upon the absence of Sheridan. The veterans felt that his presence would save them from useless butchery and unavail-

frequently heard.

While lying behind the fence, we heard While lying behind the fence, we heard the cheering on the left that greeted Sheridan's arrival. Strange to say, however, when he rode along the line of our brigade there was no cheering, such as we read about; but from the moment of his appearance upon the field there was no want of confidence, no doubt of victory.

We had been in position behind the rail fence two hours, probably, when we advanced through the woodland to an open field, fronting a stone wall some 100 yards

taught. He closed his speech with a brilliant tribute to Puritanism, and what it had done for this country and the world.

Colorado and Wyoming.

The 24th Annual Encampment of the Department of Colorado and Wyoming was in session at Cheyenne, Wyo., June 17, 18 and 19, when the following officers were chosen:

Commander, H. S. Vaughn, Denver, Colorado R. S. V. C. O. A. Henrilton Value of the country and the world.

In a stone wall some 100 yards distant. Behind the wall was a rebel line that poured volley after volley into us, tearing our ranks fearfully, our return fire being seemingly ineffectual. In no other battle was I ever under such a terrible fire. The effect was such that the men became dazed, a break being imminent. At that critical moment an officer rode to the front, passing between my regiment and the 2d Conn. H. A. Turning and facing us, he drew his sword, and said: "Men, follow me." Followed by us, he rode straight toward the stone wall is he Government had indicated a change in policy which had somewhat ameliorated the conditions. Weyler had been supersed by Blanco as Captain-General, and a less vigorous regime had been established. But the war still raged with no sign of abatement; and our Consul-General Lee, whose firm and intelligent course had inspired great confidence in his opinion, testified in concurrence with the general view that the Cubans could not take the country, and that both sides were conducting a warfare of waste and ruin, and of New Windsor, Colo.; Medical Director,
T. Smith, Castle Rock, Colo.
Council of Administration, Wm. H.
Rogers, Denver, Colo.; A. S. Artist.
Cheyenne, Wyo.; Edwin L. Ames, Denver, Colo.; T. Smith, Castle Rock, Colo.
Trans. J. Foote, Denver, Colo.; U.
T. Smith, Castle Rock, Colo.
Trans. He stone wall was Gen.
Frank Wheaton. How he escaped death or wounds is one of the mysteries of war.
His gallant charger, however, fell dead after jumping the wall, some of the artillerymen and myself releasing the General from the crushing weight of the house from the crushing weight of the horse

from the crushing weight of the horse upon him.

The incessant and decimating volleys fired by the enemy were accounted for by the rifles they left leaning against the wall. They were rifles they had captured in the early morning, and which they had loaded, expecting us to charge. A Sergeant of the 1st S. C. told me he had sive gues besides his own. Behind that six guns besides his own. Behind that stone wall was a veritable arsenal.—John Brogan, Co. C., 67th and 65th N. Y., Bloomington, Ind.

History of the Army of the Ohio.

Capt. S. F. Moore, 118th Ohio, Williamstown, O., writes a very earnest appeal to his comrades of the Army of the Ohio to stand by and assist Prof. J. Fraise Richard, the historian, in every possible way in the writing of the history of the Colo., Senior Aid; J. H. Moser, Denver, army. Prof. Richard has been working Colo., Chief Mustering Officer; J. Precton hard and spending much money in getting up the history, and deserves all the assistance which can be given him by the men who fought from East Tennessee to North Carolina. The memories of Nash-ville, Franklin, Wilmington, Kinston and Goldsboro ought to stimulate the survivors to see that the history of their glorious army is made what it ought to be.

reminder that the flight of time is unintermittingly adding to the silent army sleeping beneath the grasses and the flowers.

Gen. Frank Wheaten was eminently a fearless and skillful officer, and since we came to the parting of the ways at Bailey's Crossroads, Va., in July, 1865, I have often scanned the pages of history, hoping and expecting to find my favorite General's praiseworthy career written in letters of living light. Almost invariably

Numerous resolutions were offered during this short session of Congress, but of the particular person is not material), nothing of moment was done, and soon the Cleveland administration passed away, leaving all the questions which had arisen during the war as a heritage to its suc-

called Congress in extra session. Accordingly, on March 15, the first session of the 55th Congress convened. The message of the President was confined to recommendations touching a part of resource. dations touching a tar ff revenue bill and tion of the Senate recognizing Cuban bel-Cuba. But soon the Calendar thickened, as in previous sessions, with resolutions on this subject. Mr. Allen introduced a res-olution recognizing the political independ-ence of Cuba, and Mr. Morgan offered a joint resolution, which rend as follows:
"Resolved, by the Senate and House of

G. W. MCKINLEY.

B. F. GILLILAND.

Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United

This resolution was passed on May 20, 1897, by a vote of 41 yeas to 14 mays, the vote being as follows:

Yes—41—Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Butler, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Clay, Cockrell, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, For-aker, Gallinger, Gorman, Hansbrough, Harris (Kan.), Heitfeld, Jones (Ark.), Kenney, Lindsay, McBride, Martle, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Nelson, Pasco, Petti-grew, Pettus, Pritchard, Rawlins, Shoup, Stewart, Thurston, Tillman, Turner, Tur-

Nays—14—Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Fairbanks, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, Spooner, Wellington, Wetmore, White, Wilson. Not Voting-33-Aldrich, Allen, Can-

non, Daniel, Earle, Elkius, Faulkner, Frye, George, Gray, Harris (Tenn.), Jones (Nev.), Kyle, Lodge, McEnery, McMillan, Martin, Mitchell, Morrill, Murphy, Pen-rose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Proctor, Quay, Roach, Sewell, Smith, Teller, Vest, Warren, Wolcott.

Thus a second step was taken by the Senate toward the

RECOGNITION OF CUBAN BELLIGERENCY,

1895, with correspondence relative to their

The subject of the war was debated from time to time on one or another of the resolutions offered, but no important action was taken.

When the second session of Congress mei on Dec. 6, 1897, it was greeted by a he justly regarded it as the most import-ant problem pertaining to our foreign re-lations. He had entered his firm protest had been inaugurated by Spain, had at last demanded the instant release, or

ing a warfare of waste and ruin, and of

indefinite duration.

Under these circumstances the President declared that of the untried measures there remained only recognition of one or the other party. He added: "I speak not of forcible annexation; for

that, under our code of morality, can not that, under our code of moranty, can not be thought of."

He opposed any sort of recognition of the Cubans, on the grounds stated by Gen. Grant during the Ten Years War,

which we have already quoted, but with-held any specific recommendation of his own, declaring that "the near future would demonstrate whether or not a righteous peace is likely to be attained."

The message was followed by numerous resolutions touching the subject, such as had been offered in previous sessions; and while the devastating struggle continued in the island, the debate rolled on in the Senate from day to day and from week to week, and a patient people still listened to the cries of wee and looked upon the scenes of horror which had so long tortured the very soul of the Nation.
Suddenly, on Feb. 16, 1898, the news was flashed over the land that on the

night before, the United States battleship Maine had been blown up in Havana har-bor and 266 of her crew had suddenly

A BOARD OF NAVAL OFFICERS,

of which Admiral Sampson was Chair-

News From Winners.

THE AMERICAN
Comrade G. W. McKinley, Catawin,
K., reports as follows: "I was born in Highing finisport, Onio, 1844. Enlisted in Co. B. 25, 1864; discharged July 27, 1865. Physent at Cloyd Mountains Bettin Manile July 1864; was 600 the Hunter raid to July 1874. Have worked in the capacity of weigh boss, store clerk and hoose the Synchburg, June, 1864; at Winchester, June hours, June 1864; at Winchester, June was compassed by the official act of the Spanish authorities (and the as estainment

On March 4, 1857, President McKinley was inaugurated, and in anticipation thereof President Cleveland had convened the Senate in special session. The Inaugural address made no allusion to the manufactural address made no allusion to the manufactu

istice with renewed promises of autonomy, and our Minister at Madrid, Gen. omy, and our Minister at Madrid, Gen.
Woodford, was still parleying with the
Spanish Ministry upon some vague proposition, which it was thought might placate the indignation of the American people by assurance from Spain-of a stable
Government based on the participation of
the Cubans therein.

But the day of diplomacy had passed and the press of the country clamorously called for, while the people impatiently expected some decisive word from the President. Indisposed to war and hav-ing done all he thought he could to prevent it, the President spoke that word on April 1, 1898, in a message to Congress, in which he reviewed the Cuban revolu-tion and recommended the forcible inter-

national grounds.

He added these words: "It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce

their Chairman submitted an able report

The resolution as originally offered by Mr. Torside in the first clause the words were inserted in the first clause the words were inserted in the first clause and that the Government of the United States hereby recognizes the Republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of the island," The debate on this question was deeply interesting.

The suggestion of the President, of neutral nutrey attions—of hostile constraint on the property of Spain. Mutual relating to the land and naval forces in the Philippines and Guam should be as a force in the Philippines and Guam should be as a force in the Philippines and Guam should be as a force in the Philippines of war was provided for, and the United States under took to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in the hands of the insurgents in the property of Spain. Mutual relations of war was provided for, and the United States under took to obtain the release of all Spanish Question was deeply interesting.

The suggestion of the President, Hoat, Hold, Jones (Ark), Jones (Ar

Government and form a new one that suits \$20,000,000, them better." This is a most valuable and The debate sacred right and a right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world. It open session resolutions were offered by was by the exercise of this right that the United States became a free Nation. It fining the principles of our Government message from President McKinley which was this right that the Cubans were ex-fully considered the Cuban situation, and he justly regarded it as the most import-despotism that has ever oppressed any sions of the Supreme Court that annexland on the American continent. It was ation carried with it the principles of our against the policy of extermination which proclaim the right, should be the first to tants to the equal protection of the laws accord it to our neighbors. Besides, the and as to the uniformity of tariff and revconsideration weighed with some that the enue laws as applicable to them. recognition of the Cuban Government Under the Constitution, a vote

attack American ports, and that while the Senate debated "Rome might per sh." thall, who was then sick and soon afterward departed this life, was present.

By a decisive vote the Senate supported the view that the Republican Governdicates that it will not be a success. But, By a decisive vote the Senate supported

Yeas-51-Allen, Bacon, Baker. Bate. Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Foraker, Gallinger, Harris, Heitfeld, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kenney, Kyle, Lindsay, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mason, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Murphy, Nel-Son, Pasco, Penrose, Perkins, Pettigrew,
Pettus, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Smith,
Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Turpie, Vest, White, Wilson,
Nays—37—Aldrich, Allison, Burrows,
Caffery, Carter, Clark, Cullom, Davis, De boe, Ellins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Frye. Gear, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hans brough, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Morgan, Morrill, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Proctor, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore, Wolcott. Absent-1-Waithall.

hereby disclaims any disposition of inten-tion to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction,

passed to a fiery or watery death. The House of Representatives struck note, of the Albire hunter's horn, it is said, agitating the air, sometimes disturbs ing the Republican Government in Cuba. the balance of the accumulated avalanche and sends it hurling down the mountain side. This incident settled the fate of Cuba and culminated in the termination of Spanish rule in America.

A conference committee was appointed and at a late hour of the night the Senate concurred in the action of the House by a vote of 42 to 35, and the resolutions without recognition of the Cuban Repub-

THIS MEANT WAR.

and Porto Rico should be immediately intent. evacuated by Spain and that Commission The ers, appointed by the two Governments, should make arrangements accordingly; that each Government should appoint not gent's signature was affixed to it March more than five Commissioners to the control of the treaty. But

not later than Oct 1.

At the time when this protocol was signed, our naval forces under Commodore Dewey and our land forces under Gen.

Spain was a thing of the past.

Pending the consideration of the treaty Mr. McEnery offered the following resolution.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of "Resolved by t Merritt were besieging Manila, and Gen. Aguinaldo, with the Philippine forces, was

April 1, 1898, in a message to Congress, in which he reviewed the Cuban revolution and recommended the forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral to stop the war, according to the dictates of humanity and following many historic precedents where neighboring states had intervened to check the hopeless sacrifice of life by internecine condition by the United States. On Oct. 1 The President appointed Hon. W. R. fice of life by internecine conflict beyond behalf of the United States. On Oct. 1 their borders, justifying themselves on they met at Paris the Commissioners appointed by the Queen of Spain.

was long and laborious, but it was considered and the inhabitants of the United States and the inhabitants of the United States and the inhabitants of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands."

Upon this he vainly endeavored to get the treaty was ratified. Senate on Jan. 4, 1899, by the President. The treaty fulfilled the provisions of the Committee on Foreign Relations through their Chairman submitted an able report.

The treaty fulfilled the provisions of the protocol with respect to Cuba and Porto ward, and Mr. Bacon offered the follow-

A Reunion of Quite Urusual Interest at Beuford, Pa.

I belonged to the 67th N. Y. At Cedar
Creek my regiment was a part of the Sec
ond Brigade. Wheaton's Division, Sixth
condition of war in a foreign country. It
dale, had many unusual features. The
town was beautifully decorated, and a
large number of prominent men were preslarge number of the fright of the U

tral intervention—of bostile constraint on demnity of any kind that arose out of the both parties without any recognition of war. But this, like the return of prisonwhose service in the army was embellished by many gallant exploits. He had been and delegated by his Post to decorate the from the scene of the Marquis Lafayette Post, New York, and delegated by his Post to decorate the grave of the Marquis Lafayette, and was on our right. A woodland was in our for placing the field gas on all the school borness in the leading spirits in the movement for placing the field data on field abandances of the control of the field abandance of the field gas on all the school borness in the leading spirits in the movement for placing the field and four other officers had been left dead on field abandance of the field gas on all the school borness in the leading spirits in the movement for placing the field and four other officers had been left dead on field abandance of the field gas on all the school borness in the leading spirits in the movement for placing the field and four other officers had been left dead on field abandance of the field gas on all the school borness in the late of the field and there distiplicated a heavy burden the morning conflict, we were marched by the left flank and formed behind a rail the return of pr son. Having fallen back from the scene of the morning conflict, we were marched by the left flank and formed behind a rail the return of pr son. Having fallen back from the scene of the morning conflict, we were marched by the left flank and formed behind a rail the return of pr son. War. But this, like the return of pr son. Having fallen back from the scene of the morning conflict, was possible to the insurgent substant and there disappeared. Having fallen back from the scene of the war, operated as a heavy burden the morning conflict, war, operated as a heavy burden the morning conflict, war, operated as a heavy burden the morning conflict, war, operated as a heavy burden the morning conflict, war, operated as a heavy burden the morning conflict, war, operated as a heavy burden the morning conflict, war, operated as a heavy burden the morning conflict, war, of Representatives on Feb. 12, 1848, declared that "any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing of the right to right to rise up and shake off the existing of the right to rise up and shake off the existing of the right to rise up and shake off the existing of the right to rise up and shake off the right to right to rise up and shake off the right to right to

The debate on the treaty occurred in se just that we, who were the first to Constitution as to the rights of the inhabi-Under the Constitution, a vote of two

would give us a competent authority and thirds of the Senators present is requisite ingratiate our country into its confidence to ratify a treaty, and for some weeks it and good will. It is the destiny of the seemed as if such a vote could not be ob-island ultimately to be annexed to the tained. The main objection to the treaty United States, and a liberal policy would was directed against the cession of the best pave the way to that consummation. Philippine archipelago to the United Eager and impatient crowds filled the States. The islands are 7,000 miles from Senate galleries and awaited the result of the United States, and they are tenanted the debate, while the press of the country, by a heterogeneous population incapable in morning issues and extra editions, warn- of assimilation with our own people. The ed the Senate that the Spanish fleet of climate is such that our white race cannot Cervera was heading under full steam to establish their homes in the country and colouize it. The islands must, in the nature of things, become a mere dependency, Every Senator except the lamented Wal- where the many must be ruled by a few of nlien blood

As a real estate investment, the experiment of Cuba should be recognized, and the amendment to that effect was carried, the vote being as follows:

Yeas—51—Allen, Bacon, Baker. Bate, islands, and it seemed to many inconsist-Rerry, Butler, Cannon, Chandler, Chilton, clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Foraker, Gallin, when our mutual efforts had been successful, we should ourselves take the tainted title of Spain and step into her shoes to force a Government upon the inhabitants against their will.

These considerations alone moved many Senators to oppose the treaty. There were others scarcely less cogent. Defended by the ocean east and west, the United States is to-day impregnable. With the Philip-pine Islands to defend, we have a weak spot which will be immediately assailed in the event of war between this and any other great nation, and which will require vast expenditures of men and money to protect. OUR INSTITUTIONS ARE FREE.

of Cuba, with friendly offices to the in-

Against Ratification-Bacon, Bate, Bersigned at Washington by W. R. Day, our Secretary of State, and Jules Cambon, the man, Hale, Heitfeld, Hoar, Jones (Ark.).

The Spanish Cortes by a small majority that each Government should appoint not more than five Commissioners to treat of peace, their meeting to take place at Paris of the ratification were made the war with Spain was a thing of the past.

Col. Tom J. Jackson, Commander of Judson Kilpatrick Post, Newton, Kan., who does not believe that Grant surrend-

Representatives, etc. That by the ratifi-cation of the treaty of peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabself-government, and in due time to make such disposition of said islands as will

their Chairman submitted an able report in favor of intervention and recommended the adoption of a "JOINT RESOLUTION"

for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its average of the exchange of the ratifications of the intervention and recommended to the United States. By the third article Spain ceded the whole Philippine archipelago to the United States agreed to pay Spain \$20,000,000 within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its average of the ratifications of the independence of the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its average of the ratifications of the island and Mr. Bacon offered the following amendment which was lost by a tie vote, the Vice President voting against it. Resolved, further, That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereigning in the spinal column and unbearable head-States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereign in the spinal column and unbearable head-states are provided in the Ladrones which were worked or run down nerves will have excruciating pains tit. Resolved, further, That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereign in the spinal column and unbearable head-states are provided in the Ladrones which were of the following and the states are provided Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of the treaty.

It was also provided that the United and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuban waters.

States should for 10 years admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the ships and directing the Fresident of the United States to recognition as such, to transfer to said Government, upon the left breast and around under the shoulder. There is a choking sensation. States to use the litted and naval forces of the United States to use the litted states to carry these resolutions in effect."

A minority, consisting of Messrs, Turk own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as such, to transfer to said Government, upon and merchandise of the United States; terms which shall be reasonable and just, that we would send back to Spain, at our own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as spain, and to thereupon leave the Government, upon and merchandise to the ports of the same terms as ships such, to transfer to said Government, upon and merchandise to the ports of the same terms as ships such, to transfer to said Government, upon and merchandise to the ports of the same terms as ships such, to transfer to said Government, upon and merchandise to the ports of the same terms as ships such, to transfer to said Government, upon and merchandise to the ports of the same terms as ships such, to transfer to said Government, upon and merchandise of the United States; terms which shall be reasonable and just, that we would send back to Spain, at our own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as ment and control of the islands to their

Yeas-29-Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Faulkner, Gor-man, Gray, Hale, Harris, Heitfeld, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Lindsay, Mc-Laurin, Martin, Money, Murphy, Perkins,

Pritchard, Ross, Shoup, Simon, Stewart, Teller, Warren, Wolcott.

adopted by the following vote: Yeas-26-Allison, Burrows, Chandler, Deboe, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Frye, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Harris, Kyle, Lodge, McEnery, McLaurin, McMillan, Mantle, Mason, Nelson, Perkins, Pettus, P.att (N.

Y.), Quay, Sullivan, Teller, Nays—22—Bacon, Bate, Caffery, Carter, Clay, Cockrell, Hawley, Hoar, Lindsay, McBride, Martin, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Pettigrew, Platt (Conn.), Rawlins, Ross, Simon, Smith, Stewart, War-

Not Voting-12-Aldrich Allen Baker Rot Voling—12—Aldrich, Alleh, Baker, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Chilton, Clark, Cullom, Daniel, Davis, Elkins, Foraker, Gallinger, Gorman, Hansbrough, Heit-feld, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kenney, Mallory, Mills, Mitchell, Pasco, Penrose, District Pasco, Penrose, Pritchard, Proctor, Roach, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Thurston, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Turpie, Vest. Wellington, Wetmore

White, Wilson, Wolcott. This EX POST FACTO RESOLUTION

was not considered by the House of Representatives, and interest in the subject had now waned, as it was not believed that any explanatory resolution of Congress could affect the significance of a treaty negotiated by the President and the Senate, and which must remain the supreme law of the land until changed by competent authority. The terms of the resolution were contradictory to the terms of the treaty, and being ineffective as an amendment or alteration thereof would merely indicate the vacillations of opinion, without in any respect changing the situation. Annexation "for better or for worse" had taken place with all its necess sary consequences, and no obscuration o the fact could in any wise affect it. Fu-ture Congresses will receive the subject as an appropriate matter for legislation, and they alone can deal with it.

In closing hostilities with Spain, we suc

ceeded to problems in our new possessions

which only time, patience and wisdom can rightly solve. The exploits of our sol-diers and sailors, the patriotism with which all classes and sections have sus tained the Government, with our tremen-dous exhibition of National power and spirit, have made a deep impression upon the civilized world and exalted the pride of American citizenship. The relations of The Malay race has never founded a friendship between ourselves and the free state, nor do they seem to be capable mother country have been cemented, and Upon motion of Mr. Davis, an additional amendment was adopted, without dissent, declaring "That the United States" of doing so. By the treaty we incorporate the whole English-speaking people has been brought into the communion of a sent, declaring "That the United States" of doing so. By the treaty we incorporate the whole English-speaking people has been brought into the communion of a sent, declaring "That the United States" of doing so. By the treaty we incorporate the whole English-speaking people has been brought into the communion of a sent, declaring "That the United States" of doing so. By the treaty we incorporate the whole English-speaking people has been brought into the communion of a sent, declaring "That the United States" of the whole English-speaking people has been brought into the communion of a sent, declaring "That the United States" of the whole English-speaking people has been brought into the communion of a sent, declaring the people has been brought into the communion of a sent, declaring the people has been brought into the communion of the communion of the people has been brought into the communion of the people has been brought into the communion of the people has been brought into the communion of the people has been brought into the communion of the people has been brought into the communion of the people has been brought into the communion of the people has been brought into the communion of the people has been brought into the communion of the people has been brought into the communion of the people has been brought into the communion of the people has been brought into the communion of the people has been brought into the p strange people American citizens. It is inspiration. The last vestige of sectional true that we do not invest them with polegislation that grew out of our civil disparameter thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

Indeed Fights, but they are our citizens nevertheless, and we become permanently responsible for them and their Government and to its people."

Indeed Fights, but they are our citizens sensions was erased from our statute books and to-day there is no citizen distributed in the president base had a sectional portion. mination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

Then, by a vote of 67 to 21, the resolutions thus amended were adopted.

The House of Representatives struck out the clause of the resolutions recognized the control of the islands in the hands of Spain, nor incontinently withdraw and let them be appropriately be any other nation. But it was admitted by any other nation. But it was a feature and their Government and the statisfaction of commissioning ex-Confederment priated by any other nation. But it was honor without regard to the past strife of contended that temporary military occupa- sections or present political difference, tion after the fashion of our occupation people so pobly disposed and so thoroughly united may surely regard their future with habitants to enable them to form a stable confidence and self-reliance, and go forth without recognition of the Cuban Repub. Government, was the better policy to pur to grapple with whatever difficulty consue; and that from that point of view we could satisfy all equitable demands upon run a race."

But we should not leave the war with us and shape our future course consistman, investigated it and reported that the explosion must have occurred from an extraneous cause. Consul-General Lee, who was nearby at the time and quickly on the same of the second to the second t was nearby at the time and quickly on the same effect. Some believed that it was the direct work of the Spanish authorities; others, and authorized the President to "use the work of the Spanish authorities; others, and authorized the President to "use the state of sovereight the the declaring war tailed.

In the discovereight to the contrage and without it she has wasted her courage and her substance in forces of Aguinaldo most improvidently and authorities; others, and authorized the President to "use the attacked the American army at Manila, Western world, the conqueror and founder to "use the attacked the American army at Manila, western world, the conqueror and founder to "use the attacked the American army at Manila, western world, the conqueror and founder to "use the attacked the American army at Manila, western world, the conqueror and founder to "use the attacked the American army at Manila, western world, the conqueror and founder to "use the attacked the American army at Manila, western world, the conqueror and founder to "use the attacked the American army at Manila, western world, the conqueror and founder to "use the attacked the American army at Manila, western world, the conqueror and founder to "use the attacked the American army at Manila, western world, the conqueror and founder to "use the attacked the American army at Manila, western world, the conqueror and founder to "use the attacked the American army at Manila, western world, the conqueror and founder to "use the attacked the American army at Manila, western world, the conqueror and founder to "use the attacked the American army at Manila, western world, the conqueror and founder to "use the attacked the American army at Manila, we the attacked the American army at Manila, we the attacked the American army at Manila, we then attacked the American army at M

in consultation with the commander of our land forces.

On July 17, after the brilliant assaults of the American army had shown the fullity of further resistance, the Spanish army at Sautiago surrendered. On Jan. 1, 1839, the American army took formal positions, the American army took formal positions of the American army took formal positions. session, under Gen. J. R. Brooke, of the island of Cuba, and the career of Spain on the American Continent was closed.

On Acceptable 19 Session, Under Gen. J. R. Brooke, of the island of Cuba, and the career of Spain on the American Continent was closed.

On Acceptable 19 Session, Under Gen. J. R. Brooke, of the island of Cuba, and the career of Spain on the American Continent was closed.

Wolcott. Total 57.

tions to the mother country.

The British Embassador at the Court of They expressed their belief that recognizing the Secretary of State, and Jules Cambon, the send in anticipation of the beligrencey of the Cubans, with resolutions on the duestless of the Senate recognizing Cuban beligrences. They expressed their belief that recognizing the Compress of auton for the beligrence of the Cubans, and in anticipation of the beligrence of the Cubans, the Calendar thickened. The message of the content of the Senate recognizing Cuban beligrence, with the contest," but that now it would fail short of meeting the situation, the contest, but the contest that the contest tha influence of our independence upon Great man and the community must surely fall. (To be continued.)

Against the Lee Statue.

Spain was a thing of the past.

Pending the consideration of the treaty

Pending the consideration of the treaty

Pending the consideration of the treaty

The consideration were made the surface to the proposition of the treaty and the consideration of the treaty and the consideration were made to the proposition of the past.

Who does not believe that Grant surface are resolution in his Post, which was unantended to the past. mously adopted, declaring against the "Resolved by the Senate and House of erection of the statue of Lee in the Capi-

The congestion of the minute blood ves-sels which follows the onslaught of grip THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION
was long and laborious, but it was concluded by a treaty, signed at Paris, Dec.

15, 1898 which was communicated to the communicated to the

> der blade. There is a choking sensation in the throat, a feeling of oppression in the chest and heart disease, with its long story of suffering and sorrow, has been

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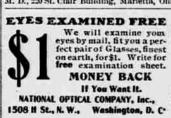
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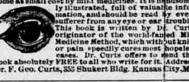
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